THE DIVISION OF THE

To the Sherid of the County of New Yards.

Side: Notice is hereby given, that at the GENERSide: Netice is hereby given, that at the GENERALELECTION to be held in this state on the TUGEDAY
according the first Monday of November heat, the following of
the passes of the County of

A REFERENTATIVE in the Thirty sixth Congress of the United A REFERENTATIVE in the Thirty sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third States and Didn't comp sed of the Test, Second, Third, Fifth and Elphin Wards in the City of less York.

A REFERENTATIVE in the Thirty sixth Congress of the United A REFERENTATIVE in the Thirty sixth Congress of the United Bates, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the testil, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-

A Break expansion in the Thirty six h Congress of the United

histograph, Fourteensts, Fisteensts and Same-ath Wards of initionals, Fourteensts, Fisteensts and Same-ath Wards of nocking. A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United facts for the sixth Congressional District, on apposed of the lates for the sixth Congressional District, on apposed of the lates for the sixth Congressional Wards in the City of Nework:
A REPAREMENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United
A Reparementative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United
A Reparementative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United

A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Courses of the United State for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the State for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York, And also, a Representative in the Thirty with Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Tweith, Eightheenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twen y-second Wards in the City of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

BY VENTERS MENSIONS OF ASSEMBLY:

A SHERRIY, in the place of James C. Wilst;
A COUNTY CLEEK, in the place of Frederics W. Perry, Elward D. Conney, Robert Gamble, and Samuel C. Hills;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December 1825.

vice the Constitution and about the State.

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Seaute and Assembly, do enact as joilings.

SECTION I. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward see election district in this State, at the Annual Election to be the seabler next, shall provide a proper box to receive the comments.

Skerren I. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward and election district in this State, at the Annual Election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the hallets of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Englishters at such election. On each ballot shall be written printed, or partly written and printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same! Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same! No." And all riberus entitled to vote as abrocasid shall be allowed to vote by belifd as afforward, in the election district in which he resides, and not elsewhere.

4.2 So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respective elections other than for militia and town edicors," passed Appl in b, eighteen hundred and first-two, and the acts amending the same, as regulates the manner of conducting elections and challenges only to be administered, and inquiries to be made, of persons offering tow, and the panalities for false avecaring, prescribed by law, are beenly dealared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.

9.3. The said votes given for and against a convention, in extraction and content of the saids of the panalities for false avecaring, prescribed by law, are beenly dealared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.

red by law.

So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An specting elections other than for militis and town officers," he acts smeading the same, as regulates the duties of County assers and their proceed dings, and the duty of County Clerks, he Secretary of State, and the Hoard of State Canvassers, be applied to the canyant to the same of the second of the same of the s

State: but if it shall appear by the said caronass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as atoresaid are for a Convention, then they shall by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof. Yours respectfully,

(BDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

SHERIE'S OFFICE, New York, Aug. 4, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and previded.

Sheriff of the City and Country of New York.

tore the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Stat. vol. 1, clasp. 6, title 5, article 2, part 1st, page 140.

CUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—Everrett CLAPP, Plaintift, against JAMES K.
DALION and Others. Defendants.—FOREC/OSURE SALE.—in pursonnee and by virtue of an order and decree of sale in this action, made the 19th day of July, 1804, will be said, under the direction of the subscriber, referred in said deemes named, at pubble another, at the Merchante Exchange, in the City of Naw-York be A. J. BLEE/KER, SON & Co., Anotimeers, on FRII-DAY, the B.h. day of August, 1838, at 12 o'clock at moon of that day, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece or succel of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the noutherly side of Twenty-sighth street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said anotherly line of Twenty-eight the clith street, distant westerly en the said line from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of the First avenue, and the northerly line of Twenty-eighth street, three hundred and twenty-fine feet, and running thence westerly along the said northerly line to the said avenue innerty-eight feet and true inches, thence casterly and parallel with the said excertly line of the First avenue nicety-eighth street twenty five feet, thence southerly and parallel with the said executed dimensions more or level.—Date New York, May 2, 1832.

ALEXANDER OATRANDER, Referee.

TRACY, WAIT A OLIMSTAD, Plaintill's Altorneys, 1922 3w. Zaw. That Sat.

New-Dork State Session Laws.

THE TRIBUNE has been authorized to publish

THE TRIBUNE has been authorized to publish the following.

CHAPPER CVI.—An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of Canal Damages in certain cases. Passed April 7, tool, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Storton 1, Intistiction is hereby conferred on the Canal Appraises to take proofs whether demages have been sustained by the claimants for which the State is justly liable, and if so, to make appraisal and award of the claims for damages of Michael Glesson. Patrick Hall, David Hall, Lucinda Wales, George H. Booth, Charles Manshan and Thomas Connelly, caused by the State in building the embankment to the bridge over the Oswego Canal culturement, at its intersection with Salina street, in Strasuser and their award shall be subject to appeal by citine party to the Canal Baud, the same as in other cases.

2.2 Such awards, if any as aliall be made under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be paid by the Trassurer on the Oswego Canal culturement.

§ 3 This act shall take affect immediately.

CHAPTER CVII.—An Act to modify the exemption laws in relation to prognests rendered for a ciaim's straing for work and labor performed in a family as a demestic. Passed April 1, 1866.

The People of the Sfate of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. The set entitled "An act to extend the exemption of thousehold furniture and working tools from distress for rent, and asie under execution," passed April eleven, eighteen mindred and forty-two, shall not apply to any judgment reshred to a claim according for work and short performed in a family as a diracs le.

2. The set entitled "An act to modify the exemption laws on magnetic rendered for a claim according for work and labor performed in a family as a demes le.

5. This act shall have a feet numeriately.

CHAPTER CXV.—An Act to an and an extension.

CHAPTER CXV.—An Act to an and an extension "An act deciming a part of the Black River a public highway, act for other purposes," passed March sinteening, eighten highway, act for other purposes, "passed March sinteening, eighten highway, act for other purposes," passed of New-York, represented in Suitate and Assembly, de cancin a follows: Soction: I. The third enthem of the act entitled "An act declaring a part of the Saxe. News a public highway, and for other purposes," passed March 16, 1111, is hereby amend are as to read as follows:

From and after the passage of this act it shallow be is wful. For any present to lead, ride or drive any house, or house, me act of half hereafter be ore cled corns the Black River, at any point between this month and the nonheasted promer of the town of beyon in the County of Lewis. Any present violating the provisions of this sectional discussions of the history of the county of the provisions of this section of the County of the passed of the county of the county of the county of the county of the passed of the county of the county of the passed of the same of the County of the county of the county of the passed of the same of the County of the county of the passed of the same of the special by such Commissioners to the passed to immediately present to the passed of the same than the passed of the same than the county of the county of the passed of the same of the special by such Commissioners to keep such bridge in repair. The other half shall be paid by such County when collected shall be applied by such Commissioners to keep such bridge in repair. The other half shall be paid by such County the passed of the subson definite in which the action that County when collected shall be applied by such County the county of the provisions of the such shall be hable to the passed of the same and of the county of th

CHAPTER CNIX—An act to amend an act entitled "Au act to found a State Woman's Hespital," passed April eightsenth, righteen huncred and felty-seven. Passed April 7, 1938.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do cuact as follows: Section 1. The first section of the act entitled "An act to found a State Woman's Hospital," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Peter Cooper, Benjamin F, Butler, George F, Trimble, Robert B, Minturn, and their associates, as hereinafter provided for, B. Minturn, and their associates, as hereinafter provided for,

6.3. The eighth section of the following state of the purpose of electing efficiers, making by laws, or for holding any special meeting, but for all other purposes, and at stated meeting, seven shall be a quarm.
6.4. This act shall take effect immediately.

his office for three years, from the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and his nuccessor shall be elected in the manner every third year thereafter, and hold for a similar pried.

6.4 At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and fifty altre, a Sureinter dent of the Poor, from the Third District, shall be elected by the electors of said county at large, in pixes of Herry E. Riphy, and one for the Fifth District, in pixes of Herry E. Riphy, and one for the Fifth District, in pixes of Chance W. Charne, (whose respective terms of office expire on the hist day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty, who shall held their emees fur three years, from the said first day of January, eight en hundred and sixty, and their successors shall be elected in like manner every third year thereafter, and shall held for a similar peried.

5. At the general election in eighteen hundred and sixty, a Superinter dent of the Poor, from the First District, and also one from the Second District, shall be elected by the electron of sind exhibit a large, in place of Barnabas H. Booth and John J. Whate (whose respective terms of office expire on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty one), who shall hold their offices three years from the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty one, and their successors shall be elected in like manner every third year thereafter and hold for a similar period.

7.6. The Country of Kings, for the purpose of the election of Coroners, is hereby divided into four Districts, from each of which a Coroner shall hereafter be chosen by the elections of said country at large, who shall be at the time of five election, and exprince thing the term of his office, a resident of the District from which he is selected, and in case of his removal from such District of the form of his office, a resident of the District from which have a first and the selection of the Coroner from the Fourth District, should be decreded by the electors of said country at large in

the said first day of Jarianay, eithired and successor shall be elected every third year district and hold for a similar period.

4 10. At the general cirction in the year district hundred and daty, a Corener from the First District shall be elected by the electors of said county at large, in place of Generica Course, and one from the Timir District shall be elected by the electors of said county at large, in pace of William E. Bennet (whise to epocify terms of effice expire on the brist say of January, cighteen but dred and sixty one) who shall not their offices for three years from said first day of January, cighteen but dred and sixty one) who shall not their offices for three years from said first day of January, cighteen but dred and sixty one, and their successors shall be elected in lise mannet every third year thereafter, and hold for a small appears.

4.11 No Corener in the County of Kirkes shall have sufficiently to act in any District estab ishes by this sat, except the one in which he resulted at the time of his election as such decrease; provided, nevertheless, in ease of death, removal from other, or register of any Coroner in said county to electhrage his duties which is District, it has it then be law on, upon application in writing to any Coroner in and county to bold inquests in such District, too same as if this law had one passes.

4.12 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the other Coroners in and county to had inquests in such Citils set are here by repealed.

5.13 This at whall take effect immediately.

"An set to extend the exemption of none-hand show working took from distress for rent, and aske make to exemption, passed April eleven, eighteen insufed and forty-two, shall not apprehense the control of a claim socrain for work and short performed in a family as a diness?

2. The act existing "this act to modify the examption have not general renders for the exemption have not general renders for the extend of the exemption have not general renders for the exemption have not general renders for the exemption have not general renders for the exemption of the ex

carry concern behavior statement of the business and areas.

At it required to publish, the value of all real call a that shall be winth day of October, eighteen hundred and buty as.

(2. This act shall take effect immediately.

be a conveyed to 2 mader same by more again or 3 submaries.

(3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CANDA — As Act to improve the discipline and a conveyed to 2 maders are proposed to 3 maders.

premete the efficiency of the military force of the State. Faced April 9 h, left three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Scale, and Amen by, do cannot as follows. Set you h, the each of the military civil was there shall be one lister sor of artillery, and

person in the military courts.

241. Any person belonging to the military forces of the State, going to or returning from any parade, encompanent, drill or meeting which he may be required by law tratend, shall, together with his conveyance and the military peoprity of the State, he allowed to pass free through all toil-gates, over toil-bridges and

ferries.

5 22. Section ten of article one of title three of classer three lands and ninety eight of the reasion laws of eight can handre

\$15. The commandants of division may order drills of all or surp part of the others, non-commissioned officers and manistance of their respective divisions for a period not exceeding two consecutive days, and at such drills they shall take command as principal instructors.

2.36. The commander in chief may order such parades, excompanents or drills of the suffermed troops, or any part of them, as be shall deem proper.

2.3. Actions to recover penaltice prescribed by chapter three hundred and unity-ciaft of the laws of circlaten hundred and interpretable them are the respectively court and it any chart court of competent suits decision, on the complaint of any commissioned others of the mainters toroes; or in the manner tow provided by laws. commission by law.

• 20. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are
hereby repealed.

• 23. Take set shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CXXX.—An Act to organize the State Loustic toylors for Intsue Convicts. Passed April 8, 1859, three fifths

CHAPTER CXXX.—An Act to occasibe the State Lonatic Asylum for Instanc Convicts. Passed April 2, 1856, three-fifths but a piecent.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: State Instal. The building tow being creefed on the prison grounds at Ashura, for an asylum for instance convicts, stall be known and designated as the State Lunario Asylum for Instance Convicts.

2. The inspectors of State Prisons shall, at the first quaterly meeting of the Board, at the Abburn Prison, after the passage of this act, appoint a medical superintendent for and asylum, who shall made the differention of the said inspectors, have the charge of said asylum, and shall account for all maneys coming to his hand in the same manner as the spect and warden of any of the State Prisons at most required by law to amount.

3. The said medical superintendent shall reside in the building and shall devote all the time accessary to the care and treatment of those confined therein for treatment. He shall reside a slaty of one thousand dellars per annum, payable mentally, and shall be allowed ratiots for himself and family, and shall devote all the time accessary to the care and treatment of those confined therein for treatment. He shall resides a slaty of one thousand dellars per annum, payable mentally, and shall allowed ratiots for himself and family, and the measury line and ratio for warming and fighting his rooms in said building.

4. The other officer in and asylum shall be an action at superintendent and not exceeding six attendants, who shall be free in which shall exceed the payable mentally, and shall also be paid as follows: The asistant superintendent and not exceeding six attendants shall each receive twenty dollars per month, and shall allow be borned in add asylum.

4. The other officers in and so such medical superintendent and so are allowed the same, and shall be beginned as accessed by the monthly, and shall also borned in and asylum.

5. The inspectors of State Prisons shall

every meeting of said Brand at the said anything, on at either the State Principle, when held for the State he of state and

the mental condition of any convict who shall have been exclused in them to be instance.

(16. Who never my convictation shall have been exclused in the said any loss as a locatic shall have become reclosed to reach the discuss Supermentedeat of said any loss shall an earth in writing, he shall be furthwith transferred to the Auburn Sur Prison, and the Agent and Warden of said prison shall never said on with into the said gricon, and shall in an respects to such occurred as the bad been originally sentenced to imprison the said anything the shall be decreased in the said anything from either of the other original wave been convict to the said anything the importance of this State.

(11. Whenever the importance of State Prisons shall order a convict to be transferred to the Asylum for Junate Countries.)

said piletin.

1.7. The physician who shall attend any meeting of the Board of inaperiors of State Prisons; or who shall make any sounds; it is not any convoid, as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid his actual and reasons be travelled expenses in going to and rewarding in most of examination or meeting, on the certifical of the Prison due to the Board of Laspectors of Shate Prisons that he has an

chi This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CNXXI — An Act to provide fir the payment of an award mode by the Goud Board to Abraham T. Lineing. Passed April 2, 1853, take of the being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Souther and Assembly, do exact as follows: Socrow I. The Trassace shall pay to the executors of Abraham Y. Landing, decreased, on the warrant of the Anditor of the Gunal Department, out of any meneys in the Trassacy appropriated or to be appropriated to the entarys ment of the Eric Ganal, the sum awarfed to Abraham Y. Landing, now decreased, by the Gunal Board, under and by virtue of chapter six hundred and sixty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-entare fielders and forty-two cents.

(2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-TEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Woon of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior ments of his hair tonic. Such

speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable surce. If certificates are gravantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encodium s nor necleas patients from the press:

Barns, Maine, Jan. 25, 1836.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few mouths since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make an application of it agree my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably describing white since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and mouths since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and which I have meet some. I can now settiny to the world that the gray or white but has totally disappeared, both or my head and face, and my hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has tecamed its natural color, and I selices must set and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am row early you winty years off; my good wife, at the age of diffy two, has used it with the same effect.

The above rotice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assumed that whenever will rightly use it, as per direction.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1836.

Prof. Woon—Dear Sir: Having had the misortone to lose the best portion of my had from the effects of yellow fever in New-Orleans in 1836. I was induced to make a tital of your proparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My bail is now thick and glossy, and no words can expose my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Brarg, is a minister in necolar standing, and pastor of the O-thodox Church at Brookneid, Mass. He is a scattering of the O-thodox Church at Brookneid, Mass. He is a scattenant of great it denoes, and universally belowed.

BROOKPILLD, Mass., Jan 12, 136. Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandroff, and a constant touckey to their my with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was been ming gray, to its original color. I have need no other atticle with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottlevo of three since, via.

New York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Etited by J. Smith Homans, and by J. Smith Homans, 36.

8vo. pp. 2,607. Harper & Brothers.

The design of this volume is to present a summary view of the statistics of commerce and navigation, to-gether with those of manufacturing and agricultural it dustry, so far as they are related to the main topies to which the book is devoted. It is not, ho wever, confined to a dry collection of statistical tables, but embodies a vast amount of geographical, historical, and mechanical information in a series of brief, and generally well written essays, with the advantage of alphabetical arrangement, for convenience of reference. Among the subjects which are embraced in its comprehensive programme are the great staples of commerce, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, bresiletuffe, wice -tre leading manufactures of the day the mineral animal, and vegetable productions of different comptries which furnish materials for trade—the principal countries, states, and cities of the commercial world and occasional biographies of distinguished morchants and navigators. Tre best idea of its multifarious contents may be formed by supposing the matter contained in Hunt's Magazine, De Bow's Review, and the backing and statistical publications of the editor, condensed into the smallest compass, relieved of superfluous details, and set forth in alphabetical order; with the gain of being able to find what you are in pursuit of by consulting a single index, instead of beirg obliged to chase it through the labyrinth of a score

or two of volumes. As a specimen of the manner in which the work is prepared, we may glance at a few of the leading articies, which would raturally be consulted by the ma-jority of mercantile readers. Thus under the head of Gold, we have first the name of the mineral in the principal modern languages; then, a brief explanation of its chemical qualities; next a geographical account of its central localities, with statistical tables of its product for nine years up to 1857; closing with some remarks on the results of the large increase of production during that period. Under the title NEW-YORK, the article commences with the situation and populatien, preceeds to a brief sketch of the history of the State, describes its physical features, enumerates its agricultural products, and its manufactures, gives a full account of its canals and railroads, and closes with tabular views of its inland and foreign commerce. The City of New-York is treated with equal completsners, the commercial statistics being generally brought down to 1857. The subject of the Post-Office is treated at great length in an essay of nearly twentypages, comprising a sketch of early postal affairs, the British post-office, the United States post-office, and several collateral topics of equal interest. Under the head of TEIFANG, we have an interesting description of the sea sing biche de meet which forms an important article of commerce between the Eastern Archipelago and China. The article TELEGRAPH furnishes a valuable account of the progress of that invention, including the recent attempt to lay a submarine cable between the United States and England. It ventures, on the prediction that "probably the year 1858 will see

station of any money in the Treasury appropriated for the support of the State Prisons shall adopt such raises and any money in the Treasury appropriated for the support of the State Prisons shall adopt such raises and any money in the Treasury appropriated for the support of the state to time, as they shall deem proper, for the causes and shall enter such control to the said stylion, and shall have power to manufacture of the said stylion, and shall have power to manufacture of the said stylion, and shall have power to manufacture of the said stylion, and shall never the physicians of the said stylion and the minutes of their proceedures of the state of the State Prisons shall certify to the Impactant that any rectified in time they shall criticly the Impactant that any rectified in time they shall end the shallour time, and it assists that the case which convict to be extended by one of the physicians of the State Lunaita Asylum at Utica, and it shallour to the Superintendent thereof who is berely required to receive said control to the Superintendent thereof who is berely required to receive and convictive to the State Lunaita (Asylum for Institute the said stylion s many different statements. Nor are the latest attainsreplied to by us.

Among the numerous cases of injury by lightning the Among the numerous cases of injury by lightning being

but the figures of the best general corres (5ve years older) are exchangely treal. The work laye no elsim to originality, which would be preposterous in a manual of this character, but appears to have made a judicious selection of the best authorities, whose statements are often transferred bodily to its pages.

PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY. By David A. Walls, A. M. 12ma, pp. 515. Ivines & Pating. The author of this work is well known as an indefatigable contributor to the cause of popular science. In various forms he has done an excellent service in the work of education, by reporting the most recent discoveries in scientific investigation, and presenting them in a hold and comprehensive digest. The present work is devoted to the statement and illustration of the rudimente el chemistry. Its principal festures are clearness of expression, condensation of facts, and bringing up the subjects treated of to the latest dates. The text is illustrated in several instances by appropriate wood outs.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

IRISH IN THE CUSPON-HOUSE

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You would do a service to the country by giving the places of nativity opposite the name of each person whom Mr. Scholl has nominated to a clerkship in the Custom-House.

You will find the larger portion are I rish and Dutch, while Americans of most unexceptionable character, and who have some strong claims on the consideration of the United States Government, cannot obtain a situation at Mr. Schell's hands. This is a state of facts which is outrageous.

Auswer .- We shall do nothing of the sort. We neither know nor care where Mr. Schell's subordinates were severally born, and it's of no consequence. The Demogratic vote of this City and its vicinsge is mostly Irish, and Irishmen do twothirds of its work at the polls. If Irishmen are good enough to put Mr. Schell into office, we can't imagire why they should not be considered good enough to receive office from him in turn. Would "Justice" have them used at the polls and repelled in the distribution of the Spails? We should call that injustice.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In The Tribune of the 3d inst. we find the following queries about the utility of the lightning

following queries about the utility of the lightning rods:

"Linerxixe Rons — De lightning cods protect buildings, or prevent them from being jujured by lightning? This is a very important question, which has never been, to our understanding, spitisfacturily mawered. It appears that buildings with rods are frequently struck, and then we are bold that the issuitation was imperfect, or the points matty, or something wrong. One building struck this Summer is reported covered with lightning rods. What was the matter here? Were they all out of order?

"In the late stom at Boston and visinity, low houses were struck, at d high ones exceed just as they often do, where neither was protected by lightning rods. Again the built fell in the water, close by a vessel not touched; and we have seen a tree torn in pieces by the side of a high ledge that excepted all harm; and we have known a teamster hit and his team untouched; and a dor alled in a house that was not hit. And finally, we have known a well-authenticated case of lightning rod some cases that might, if well looked by, afford some proof whether lightning rods are or are not of any, or if any, of how much."

Although I have made electrical machines, and "thunder house, "—the latter to demonstrate how the

thunder house, -the latter to demonstrate how the lightning red will protect a building from the destruc-tive power of lightning-I have nevertheless asked the question a hundred times over contained in the article just referred to. I have even gone further, by taking down the lightning-rod on a building I purchased-and I took it down for protection from electric attillery, i. e., not wishing to have an inductive target on my

house to be fired at.

In my observations and investigations for the last ten years in this v cinity upon lightning-rod protection, the years in this vicinity upon lightning rod protection, the conclusion sums up in favor of the rod, about as good as do the predictions in the almanac of dry and wet weather in favor of the calendar—that is, the odds are against the predictions; and yet both these things—the rod and the almanical predictions—are household gods, receiving the worship of civilized nations, with but few exceptions. Not long ago an electrician of some note suggested that hightning rods be summunted by knobs instead of points, but his idea was laughed at as much as my act of taking down the rod, and yet it can be demonstrated by facts that the rod would be and is more efficient in attracting the bolt when it and is more efficient in attracting the bolt when it comes in that direction when summounted by the knob

and is more discretion when surmounted by the knob than it is with the point.

About a year ago I communicated facts and deductions upon lightning-rod protection to The Scientific American of your city, but that valuable journal would not agree to them, and stated, as an instance against my position, that St. Mark's steeple in Venice was struck by Fightning three times before the invention of the lightning rod, and but twice since one was put on said building. In our own city, the Lutheran Courch steeple, 200 feet high, has been twice struck by lightning, and the rod melted off in one of the explosions. Houses and barns in our city and neighborhood have been struck—some shattered by it and some burned down—upon which lightning rods were peering. To all these facts learned professors and noted electricians are "they were not properly put up." The Smith-

down—upon which lightning rods were peering. To all these facts learned professors and noted electricians say "they were not properly put up." The Smithsenian Institution at Washington City has been struck by lightning, and it will hardly be questioned that its rod is put up properly.

Now, then, to the query: "Do lightning rods pro"tect buildings or prevent them from being injured by "lightning!" Let us now examine the question upon its intrinsic philosophy. The theory—the philosophy of the lightning rod is, that it will negate the electrical battery of the sky. That it draws the charge from Jupiters gun with its ramrod before he gets it completely loaded with his destructive bolts. It does not pretend to spike his cannon with a rat-tail file, nor to eatch his bolts upon its point, but it pretends to draw the powder from his gun insidiously and silently just as you may and can negate the electrician's "prime as you may and can negate the electricism's "prime conductor" when he is trying to charge it, by holding the point of a teedle incidiously within its electrical

This is the protective character of the lightning-rod.

This is the protective character of the lightning-rod. Electricians claim for it the power and efficiency of negating the electrical cloud when such cloud comes in preximity to its point—say within a hundred feet—a greater distance than the "tunder house experiment" guarantees. Now, then, how often does a surcharged cloud pass within the distance of the rod! It may sometimes happen to high steeples, but even in such cases the bail and vane surmounting them will be likely to priduce the differently contingent effect—i.e., bring down the bolt, instead of drawing off the surcharge silently as its philosophy assigns to it. I am not confuting Franklin's theory of electricity and lightning-rods. His lightning-rod was prejected into the electrical magazine—that is, into the cloud-region, and thus he tapped, as it were, Jupiter's powder-mill. His was a preventive, not a detense, as the modern lightning-rod must be, if it he anything protective; and experience shows that the lightning-rod en houses do not give them any protection which houses without them have not. My own observation leads me to adopt the negative as the satest of the two.

Now, if electricians claim for the lightning rod the power of protecting the house by the rod receiving the bolt (exploded electricity), then they should most logically surmount the rod with a knob instead of a point. The rod must then constitute the "coat of mail," instead of the ramrod to draw the charge. If you tear down a mill dam suddenly, or the pressure of water within forcibly bursts it, the suddenness of the torrest will dass things to pieces that obstruct its path; but if you hore a good-sized auger hole in it, the water will run out innocently, and find its equilibrium without causing datage. Such is comparatively the dynamic effect of a messpheric electricity, if our mechanical and electrical pullosophy, studied from the books of men and the alphabet of nature, sets forth the fruth.

I might enlarge and illustrate and state facts, far heart and the contract of a new acces

sets forth the truth.

I might enlarse and illustrate and state facts, far beyond the limits of allowates of a newspaper communication, but what I have stated here, in the plainmultication, but what I have stated here, is the plainest words at my command, are merely given as pertinent to queries in the article referred to, and intended more for the purpose of attracting a starner investigation to a subject that fills so many with terror, and commands so much attention from the scientific mind of our world.

Lencette, Pa., August, 1852.

LIGHTNING RODS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribine. Siz: The editorial remarks in THE TRIMESE of the

3d irst. in reference to lightning rods do us injustice, and are calculated to create uneasiness in the minds of those who have our rode upon their buildings, if not

falture of our rode to protect during the tweety five years they have been in use. The building strain have had insulated lightning rode, while we have a saye coninsulated lightning rode, while we have a saye coldemsed the practice of a sulation, and have never adopted it. We consider that almost all buildings are differently studied and exposed as regards lightning, and that security can only be at almost all buildings are differently studied and exposed as regards lightning, and that security can only be at almost by the application of rode in such a manner as to meet the particular circumstances of each case, whatever they may be.

No one can detect the exposed points of a building, and prescribe correctly for its protection, unless he has the requisite scientific knowledge and experience, and we submit that the uniform success of our mode of protection is complete evidence of the justice of our views and the value of our experience.

There are many buildings is all parts of the curstry with rode upon them, which add to the deager, and the insulating of a lightning rod is equally fooled and very similar to fastening down the safety valve of a steam boiler.

Respectfully.

A. M. QUIMBY A SON.

Respectfully,

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Draincetive Works - We were informed recenty by John G. Bergen of Long Island that he had been obliged to send all his laborers into his tomato field to kill worms, that are destroying the pisate and young faut. He thinks it identical with the tobase worm, having grown tobecco a few years ago and been troubled with the same kind of worms. One of Mr. B,'s neighbors told us afterward that the worms were not only very troublesome on the tomsto view, but were eating the potato vines ravenously.

The New-Haven Courier says the potato vines in

that State are being eaten by worms so as to destroy the prospect of a crop, and these worms, we judge, are the same kind as those on Lorg Island.

In this city, worms are destroying the trees; Low but the allanthus escapes them.

PROFITABLE THEE .- The Worcester Spy estimates the product of one pear-tree in that town, suces 1853, at \$150. The sales were consted the three last years, \$21, \$29, \$25, and about \$10 worth, at selling rates, used and given away each year.

DELAWARE PEACHES.-Accounts from Delaware eprezent the peach crop as a failure. On new ground in Maryland, Eastern Shore, there will be a good crop.

GREAT WASES .- The Coles County Will Ladge says farmers have been obliged to pay \$2 50 to \$3 50 a day for harvest hands. Rusty ost straw, which is so common in Idinois this

season, proves bad feed for horses. Several have died from enting it. Wheat is represented good in Indiana. Laporte County will have a surplus, as it is stated, of 700,000

GRASSHOPPERS are devastating things in Cheeter County, Pa. They are very destructive upon all lands sflected by drouth. CROPS IN CANADA EAST .- Papers state that the

crope between Montreal and Quebec are promising. PLANTING WHEAT IN HILLS-SUCCESSFUL

EXPERIMENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Fulton Co., 1ad , July 27, 1838. Through THE TRIBUNE, as coming to the setice of the greatest number of readers, I wish to present the following matter of vast importance in regard to the cultivation of wheat.

I planted last Fall five rows of wheat, with spaces

between different tows of three feet, two feet, and eighteen inches: this was kept clean with the boe, and

between different tows of three feet, two feet, and eighteen inches; this was kept clean with the hoe, and the product is as follows: Average number of stalks from each seed, nearly 32; number of grains to the head, 72 to 100.

Thus if we count less than really grew, say 30 stalks from each grain of seed, and 72 the fewest number of grains found in any one head, we get at the rate of grains found in any one head, we get at the rate of over 2 000 feld, and from that to 3 200, counting the highest yield. From the year 1845 to 1855 the average of wheat in this and parts of the adjoining counties, according to my record, was less than eight bushels to the sure, the very best being 33 bushels. Indian corn sown broadcast at the rate of from one to two bushels will yield a larger average, but when planted in our usual way produces from 30 to 100 bushels per acre.

My object in writing this is to bring the facts to the rotice of agriculturists, and to induce as many as possible to try the experiment on as much land as they are willing to experiment with. I hope thore wishing to test the matter will get the wheat in before the last of August. I lay off the ground two feet each way, and put four grains to each hill, and keep cean till next harvest. It must be put in early—no matter how seen alter harvest. This will give thirty stalks to the square foct, and 101,080,000 grains to the acre; which, allowing 808,000 grains to the bashel, gives nearly 116 bushels to the acre. This estimate is a correct one, based upon actual facts, and, although it looks like a wild calculation, will, I think, prove so nearly correct as to help reform our present slovenly and erravagant mode of wheat culture. The quantity of seed required to plant an acre is only a tille aver five pounds if put in as above described. Where my wheat pend's figure of wheat culture. The quantity of pounds if put in as above described. Where my wheat stood in rows, three feet apart, when ripe the heads appeared nearly as thick together as three inches in length, were from six to seven.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Copied from our Latest Exchange Papers.

EXCITEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE, MO .- Toe seven slaves who excaped from Dorchester County, Md., on Saturday night week, were on Saturday last accessed in Caroline County, together with a white man assed Hugh Hazelett a resident of Dorchester County for two or three years), who was found in their company.

two or three years), who was found in their company. The Combridge Democrat says:

They were all brought to Cambridge on Monlay last, in the steamer Kent, under the charge of the Sheriff and Deputy of Caroline, and Deputy Wm. II. Grace of this county. There was assembled on the wharf a large crowd of persons from the town and county; and from the deep feeling of indignation which manifested itself in the countenance of all present, it was easily perceived that it was with great for bearance and difficulty they were persuaded, in their own minds, to keep from lynching Hazlit on the spot; but the love of law and order prevailed, and he was conducted to the jail and there chained to the floor, where he will be allowed to wait util it shall be seen what course the law will take in the case.

In the course of the evening a meeting of the most respectable and influential men from almost every district in the county took place in the Courf-House. John R. Keere, saq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. H. G. Grieves was elected Secretary. A Committee of three, composed of D. M. Henry, Flass Grisweld and J. W. Dali, eagt., was appointed, who reported a series of resolutions, which were afterward recommitted to the Committee, which was increased to twenty and authorized to report on next Mostay.

Storm in Eastern Virginia.—A violent storm took place along the Chesapeake coast of Eistern Virginia on Menday afternoon, whereby much damage was dore to houses, sence and crops. At Old Point Comfort, shutters were blown off the buildings, and in one case the greater part of the roof of one of the largest hotels was stripped, involving a loss of nearly \$1,000. Several trees were torn up by the sexts. At Picey Point it also blew very violently, but no damage was done.

Piney Point it also blew very reason age was dore.

A Legat Streike.—The lawyers of Paris, Ky, have entered into a written agreement, receiving to increase their fees, and to charge uniform rates. This produced intense excitement among their cliests, and a greenal compromise of all the suits on the docket is talked of:

talked of.

DISTRESSING BENEAVEMENT.—The Buck! County
(Pa. Intelligencer says that Mr. William Whitmen of
Tinicum township has lost four out of seven children,
within a few weeks, by scarlet fever, and that the remaining three were sick with it last Friday, with
scarcely a hope of saving any of them.

An unparalleled outrage upon a member of the presswas committed in Auburn on Sunday night. The local editor of The Advertisor was seized, gaged and lashed to a inup post, head downward, where he was found several neurs afterward and released. What tied him is not stated.

The Minnesota State Prison is to be located at Wi-

The Prairie du Chien Courar says that a revein of copper has been struck in Crawford Co., W

There is some talk of a special session of the Win this senson there is no instance of a building being

carraged with our rade open it, nor do we know of any | consin Legislature.